

A NEW PAWPAW FROM FLORIDA.—The genus *Asimina* is confined to eastern North America. It separates naturally into two groups, the one typified by *Asimina triloba*—the type of the genus—with a geographic range extending from about the latitude of Lake Erie to upper peninsula Florida. The other group is typified by *Asimina pygmaea*, which together with a half dozen associates has a geographic range covering most of Florida, with an extension into the southeastern corner of Alabama and into southern Georgia.

While on the last leg of an extensive excursion on which all the species of the second mentioned group were studied in the field we unexpectedly discovered an additional species, which is here named and described:

✓ ***Asimina tetramera*** Small, sp. nov. Shrub 1–3 m. tall, with irregularly-placed often virgate branches, the bark gray and glabrous, except on the red finely pubescent twigs: leaf-blades spatulate to elliptic-spatulate, 3–13 cm. long, obtuse, bright-green, glabrous and finely reticulate on maturity, sessile: flowers solitary in the axils of the leaves: sepals 4, rhombic-ovate, 7–10 mm. long, obtuse or acutish: petals 8, the four outer lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, 1.5–2.5 cm. long, obtuse, white above, reddish-purple below the middle, the four inner rhombic-ovate or rhombic, 9–11 mm. long, reddish-purple, obtuse, constricted at the base, stamens numerous, nearly 2 mm. long, the connective ending in an expanded gland-like tip: carpels 5–7, the stigma knob-like: fruit ellipsoid or cylindric-ellipsoid, mostly 5–9 cm. long, greenish-yellow: seeds ovoid-ellipsoid, 15–18 mm. long.—Ancient dunes, “scrub,” near the estuary of the St. Lucie River, Florida.

Technically this shrub is related to *Asimina pygmaea* which is smallest in habit and bears the smallest flowers, and as in the case of its associates the perianth is trimerous. The species just described is one of the tallest in habit, has the smallest flowers now known in the group, and the perianth is tetramerous, as far as it is known.

Fortunately the shrubs, when we discovered them, were in full flower and ripe fruit. The type specimens collected by the writer near Rio, Florida, July 26, 1924, are now in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden.

JOHN K. SMALL.

A NEW BUTTERFLY-PEA FROM FLORIDA.—In returning from an extended botanical trip through the Gulf States we crossed

the southern part of the Florida lake region. This unique formation never fails to yield plants of great interest or novelties. The following proposed species was found in full flower in the white sands of the scrub.

✓ **Clitoria fragrans** Small sp. nov. Perennial herb with a slender-fusiform tap-root up to 4.5 dm. long: stems solitary or several together from the top of the tap-root, 2-4 dm. tall, often sparingly branched, glaucous, obscurely puberulent and slightly viscid, usually slightly zigzag: petioles slender-wiry, mostly 1-3 cm. long: leaflets 3; blades various, those of the upper leaves linear, 2-5 cm. long, those midway up the stem linear-lanceolate, those of the lower leaves elliptic to narrowly ovate, shorter than the upper, all minutely bristle-tipped, reticulate, glaucous beneath, glaucescent above: flowers solitary or paired: calyx 12-15 mm. long, minutely pubescent, reticulate: lobes of the lower lip lanceolate, acuminate, the middle lobe usually nearly or quite as long as the tube: flower very fragrant: corolla pale-purple: standard sub-orbicular in outline when flattened out, 4.5-5 cm. long: wings broadly spatulate in outline, about 3.5 cm. long, the blade very inequilateral: keel about 2.5 cm. long, the blade and claw about equal in length: pod linear, glaucous, 5-8 cm. long, 8-9 mm. wide, slender-beaked, the stipe much exceeding the calyx.—In scrub, sandhills near De Soto City, Florida.—Spring. Type in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden, J. K. Small, May 20, 1925.

The above described species is a relative of *Clitoria mariana*. The glaucous foliage, the narrow reticulate leaflets which resemble those of *Galuctia pinetorum*, the smaller flowers with the relatively short-clawed keel-petals and the long-stipitate pods are marks which distinguish it from the related species. The fragrance of the flowers sometimes resembles that of the European violet, at other times that of tea-roses.

JOHN K. SMALL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 9, 1926.

This meeting was held at the American Museum of Natural History, with President Richards in the Chair. The Secretary read a communication from the Ecological Society of America urging action of all interested parties against the passage of the proposed bill granting private individuals or corporations long-